Amnsements and Aleetings Co-Night,

BOOTH'S THEATRE—" The Exiles."

BROADWAY THEATRE—" The Exiles."

FIFTH AVENUE HALL—Heller's Wonders.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—" LESB."

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—" Uncle Tom's Cabin."

PARK THEATRE—" Our Aldermen."

SAN FELWISCO MINSTELLS. PARK THEATRE—"OUR AUGMENT.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
STANDARD THEATRE—"The Pearl of Savoy."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—"A Celebrated Case."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—"Diplomacy."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE-2 and S. Barnum's Show. BROOKLYN TABERNACLE-Lecture. The Rev. Dr. Tal-GILMORE'S GARDEN-The Great London Show. KURTE'S BUILDING-The Phonograph. NEW-YORK AQUARIUM-Day and Evening.

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Susiness Motices.

A PARE CHANCE.

With all fixtures complete and in good working order, situated in the City of New Haven, Conn., and having a fine water front; also railroad in rear. Inquire of C. K. St.su, 69 Church st., New Haven.

A .- AMIDON, No. 220 5th-ave., announce ically designed walking and riching hats for Easter; also arrist reduced to \$7 March 1, 1878. FINEST OLIVE OR SALAD OIL, expressed from

he choicest SELECTED OLIVES, especially for, and bottled by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., druggists, Fifth Avenue, Hotel Bunding, and 6th-ave, corner 39th-st. also, No. 132 Thames-st., Newport, R. I. As we bettle this oil ourselves, we can guarantee every bottle to be superior to any other salad oil in market. Our only places of business are as above. THINK OF IT-Eighty choice Norfolk oysters 20 cents, at any of MALTRY's Depots. Fresh every day.

From The Tribune, April 10, 1878. We have procured from Washington the following table of the number of pounds weight of the various editions of the New-York morning papers, upon which postage was charged by the Post Office Department: PERRUARY, 1878.

Dally, Semi-W'kly. 50,608 18,804 6,655 4,473 MARCH, 1878. Satly, Semi-Willy. 20,396 6,450 4.816 TOTALS FOR QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1878. Daily Semi-W'kly, 160,510 86,714 56,779 84,563 26,491 43,426 14,729 214,467 004,163 161,780 106,765

The Postmaster here is unwilling that we should verify these figures from his records, as to the other papers, without their consent; but as the figures all reached us from the but as the figures all reached us from the same source, and as those relating to our own business are correct, we have no doubt that the rest are also. We shall gladly unite, however, with any two of the other eightpage papers in a formal request to Postmaster James for a transcript in detail from his books. In estimating the significance of these figures, it must be remembered that they represent the weight of seven daily issues of the sent the weight of seven daily issues other papers, against only six of The Trib-UNE (since we have no Sunday paper); that the weight of The Herald seems unduly great on account of its frequent triple, quadruple and quintuple sheets, and that the weight of The Times is also swollen by the heavy wood paper which its Walter presses require.

Daily Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum, Semi-Weerly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an. Weerly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Ferres, each in advance.

New-Dork Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1878.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-A new Ottoman Ministry has been formed, with Sadyk Pasha as Premier. - General Todleben is about to visit San Stefano. The British Government has prohibited the export of torpedoes. = It is stated in London, that a European Congress is to be held, the Powers having come to an agreement. - Hostilities have been

Domestic .- Mr. Evarts desires Congress to permit him to appoint more than one Assistant Commissioner to Paris from any State. === The Repubtican Congressional Committee organized for the pampaign yesterday. ==== Secretary Sherman is to be called before the House Banking Committee, to tell about the sale of 412 per cent bonds. === The President has nominated Wm. H. Hunt, of Louisiana, to be Judge of the Court of Claims; the Senate has recommitted the case of Paymaster-General Cutler for investigation. == Professor Marsh has been chosen Vice-President of the National Academy of Sciences. === The Morris-Purdy contest in the Assembly was decided in favor of the latter. = A bill was introduced in the State Senate to enable citizens to recover the value of repudiated bonds of other States. The Senate passed the Dannemora Railroad Bill. The Charter Oak Life Insurance Company reorganized on a mutual basis.

Congress.—The Senate passed a number of bills yesterday, among them being those for preventing the introduction of contagious diseases and to allow settlers to fell timber in the Territories; the Funding bill of the Railroad Committee was indefinitely postponed. ____ The House refused to agree to certain Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill; Mr. Foster and Mr. Dunbam had a brief but spirited discussion over the matter; the House declined to lay on the table the motion to reconsider its refusal to refer the adjournment resolution; no formal action was taken; eulogies were pronounced upon the late Mr. Leonard.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Sugar merchants discussed the new tariff, yesterday, and adopted the Boston scale of duties. === Ten millions of United States bonds were sent to England. == In the Newell divorce suit further testimony for the husband was given. === The canals are getting much West-bound freight from the railways. ___ James McHenry's application to be adthe Erie suits was denied. Professor W. G. Sumner read a paper on revenue and protection. = A woman was brutally beaten and kicked in Jersey City, receiving probably tetal injuries. Gold 10014, 10038, 10038. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 99610 cents. Stocks active, but irregular, closing feverish.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy and rainy weather. Thermometer yesterday, 51°, 67°, 52°.

It isn't often Ithat a Democratic Congress man will make a definite promise to behave himself within a prescribed time; and as Mr. Durham has agreed to observe good manners so soon as Mr. Foster has learned them, Mr. the course which Mr. Sherman holds himself "mocracy and bondholders, who are sucking gists. But from this man humanity has native land besides Huntsville, and forty odd milis dismissed contemptuously in this wise: "Messissed contemptuously in

course, and then hold the plantation member

Mr. Waehner may as well abandon all hope of ever seeing Washington Square a fit resort for Aldermen, and General Shaler set about running his parallels for the capture of some other park. The Assembly has passed Dr. Hayes's bill reserving Washington Square as a park forever, and the Senate Committee on Cities will report the bill favorably. There is a public opinion in this city, after all that has been said to the contrary, and it makes itself felt now and then.

The meeting of the sugar trade, yesterday, developed a considerable difference of opinion among its representatives as to the proposed tariff, there actually being a number who were satisfied with Mr. Wood's bill. Mr. Wood might have been tempted to request the presence of these gentlemen in Washington, to ceive legal-tenders as equivalent to gold appeared from this colloquy that Bridges show that his bill actually has the approval of notes for customs-duties, at any time prior to continued to held the old Democratic a few merchants, if the meeting had not subsequently departed from the faith, and recommended rates of duties not to be found either such arrangements that bonds can be sold for thinker, and knows the difference in the cirin the old tariff or in the one which Mr. Wood | currency. Existing laws do not require a re- | cumstances of the party. It was finally voted fondly hopes will be the new.

As our local columns show, Western merchants have discovered the uses of the Erie Canal. Tired of the exactions of the railthe low tells of the canals is taken into ac- subject at this session. count. Unless the milroad magnates surrenneed.

The State of Kentucky asks Congress to establish the principle that the monuments of Presidents shall be in inverse proportion to their greatness. The original sum which it was proposed to grant for the tomb of Jefferson was only \$2,500, and it was doubled only under the inspiration of Mr. Cox's eloquence, day. But the Kentucky Legislature, having will have its effect upon purchases and sales, stance of some of the things attributed to him already appropriated \$5,000 for the tomb of whole matter calling for most surprise, howequal amount. Perhaps the feature of the ever, is the fact that the graves of dead Presidents should be in need of such gifts, the one after fifty, the other after nearly thirty

toward obtaining earth's history. It promises | those conditions. also to be of great service to commerce by determining the character of ocean currents, and furnishing a good portion of the basis for improved upon the clamsy methods employed policy with regard to certain pending measures. cans used to talk in the same way about on the British naval steamship Challenger, At times the feeling upon this subject ran that circumvavigated the world in an expedition for this kind of research.

Senator J. F. Pierce has introduced at Albany a curious bill, which proposes to erect the State of New-York into a huge claim agency for the collection of defaulted or repudiated bonds of other States. His plan is, in brief, that private holders of such bonds, being unable to sue a State, should assign them to the State of New-York, which should thereupon bring suit, through the Attorney-Generai, in the Supreme Court, against the States in question. However desirable it may be to compel repudiators to fulfil their just obligations, it is not likely that the Legislature will think well" of such a proposal. Even if it should, it is at least doubtful whether the Sapreme Court would sustain such suits; and even in the remote event of their being won. it would be interesting to know how judgments would be collected from States which would doubtless have no money to pay them with. It is likely, too, that the promoters of the scheme have overlooked the fact that the eleventh amendment, which prohibits suit against a State by a private citizen, was passed just because large numbers of suits had been brought against States by their creditors. Probably means would be found to defeat a repetition of the attempt to collect such debts.

The discretion, zeal and disinterestedness with which, according to a Russian organ, Prince Bismarck has acted, appear to have resulted in an agreement among the Powers to hold a European Congress. There is first to be a conference of Ambassadors at Berlin, wherein the time and place of meeting as well as the course of proceedings will be arranged. The treaties of 1856 and 1871, a London paper says, will be laid on the table of the Congress and compared with the Treaty of San Stefano. This basis, which first assumed tangible form at the hands of Prince Bismarck, removes apparently the objections which England raised to the Congress. The general tenor of the understanding can, however, only be judged by the common interpretation it will receive. Russia gains in having the San Stefano Treaty recognized as a valid instrument, but she may have to grant more than she intends if she concedes that the treaties of 1856 and 1871 possess the vitality and scope England claims for There are signs, however, that them. Russia has made sure ber position, and that she may enter the Congress confident that she will not be constrained to abandon the essential advantages acquired in the war.

A GOOD THING TO LET ALONE. The Finance Committee of the Senate has reported a bill which is not wholly bad, and not wholly good. One clause enables the Secretary of the Treasury to sell 4 per cent bonds at par in legal-tenders, and this provision would doubtless help him to dispose of those bonds to large amounts, and to accumulate legal-tenders in the Treasury in preparation for resumption. Another clause is that legal-tenders shall be received at par for customs duties after October 1, and this provision will certainly be very helpful in preventing a difference between gold and greenbacks after that date. If it diminishes the coin receipts of the Treasury, to that extent it is practically a redemption of legal-tenders in advance of the date now fixed. It is also provided that whatever amount of legal-tenders may be outstanding October 1 shall remain in use, cial legislation to hinder resumption, now so not cancelled or destroyed, and shall be subject to reissue by the Treasury in pay- this suggestion, and charged Willis with being ment of expenses. But this is substantially the representative of "the Fifth Avenue De-

that after October 1 the retirement of legaltenders amounting to 80 per cent of the new bank circulation shall cease. But this, like the preceding clause, only changes by a small amount, if at all, the permanent issue of still leave in the hands of the Secretary ample power to confine the active circulation-the amount of notes not held in Treasury vaultswithin desired limits.

The objection to this bill is that it opens for discussion a subject which cannot be discussed without barm to industry and commerce. Things are doing very well. Gold is preparing for resumption. If it is necessary If he finds it necessary, he can also make ment. Parsons, however, is an advanced turement of legal-tenders beyond the limit of tical importance whether the amount thus fell into line almost unanimously, in support nominally left in circulation and subject to re- of the cancus order. So the minority sets up issue be \$280,000,000 or \$320,000,000. its little party caucus and makes a majority roads, which divide up the business of the Commerce, industry, and the bank circulation, of itself. And the dominant party in the country as kings divide up conquered prov- would readily adjust themselves to either con- House, broken up on the tariff and on finance, inces, business houses in many cities of the dition, the difference being so small. But the harmonizes in caucus upon the question of West have ordered their agents to ship goods | mere agitation is huriful. The Senate would adjournment. As they used to say, when the by the way of the canals. The difference in serve the public interest, we think, by shely-other folks were in the majority, "Caucus is time is not considered serious when the differ- | nig this bill, and making it known that no "King." ence between the rates of the railroads and farther legislation could be effected on that

It is very hard for members of Congress to

It does not seem to us good sense for Congress to discuss this or any other bill on the ling is quite justified to calling such a premoney question at this time. It is wise to tended interview "a grossmisrepresentation," "let well enough alone." Everybody can see even if it happens to reflect some of his that the conditions are now favorable to re- opinions. Deep sea dredging is now recognized as sumption and prosperity. Nobody can tell furnishing a most important series of facts how far meduling by Congress may change

"KING CAUCUS."

We remember to have heard occasionally, a weather science of the globe. The most re- during the long period in which the Republicent expedition for this sort of work has just | cans controlled both branches of Congress, very returned from the Gulf of Mexico, and the decided expressions of dissatisfaction, by emistory of what has been accomplished was well nent Democratic leaders, at what was called told on Wednesday, before the National "government by caucus," The immediate oc-Academy of Sciences, at Washington, by casion therefor was the action of Republican or scheming to have him counted in, or bar-Professor Alexander Agassiz. It will be seen | Congressional cancuses in directing the order by our report that recent ingenuity has greatly of business or fixing upon a definite line of high among the Democrats, and the pretests against the tyranny of enneus and the demoralizing effect of caucus government upon independent jadgment and dent Hayes in these moments of con-individual freedom, were very earnest fidence and relaxation when he "draws individual freedom, were very earnest and prolonged. And it must be admitted that some of their complaints were well, "evening," and "places an unlighted eigar grounded; that there was some truth in what "in his mouth to chew upon," is a matter of they said about the evils of caucus govern- little moment to the mass of mankind. But ment. But it is to be remarked that the party if he makes deliberate proclamation of his out of power holds notions upon a variety of sentiments through the agency of the press, subjects which, when it arrives at power, it is then his talk ceases to be gossip, and becomes quick to diseard or forget. In the matter of a political demonstration of considerable sigcaucus government they hold different views nificance. And, therefore, we say that the just now from those they maintained with so publication of scraps of private gossip in the much earnestness a few years ago. They hold disguise of a formal "interview" is a fraud cancuses now themselves, and for aught we and an outrage. can see they are as read; to fetter individual judgment by a caucus dictum as ever their opponents were. Their action with reference to the adjournment resolution of the Senate furnishes an illustration of their changed views. It was apparent from the vote in the House on Wednesday that a majority that body favored the Senate resolution, and that if a direct vote had been taken before action upon the question by a party caucus, would have been passed. But the opponents of the resolution managed to stave off the question for the day, in order to give an opportunity for holding a caucus and deciding it, not according to the individual judgments of members, but according to what used to be called the dictum of a tyrannical party caucus. This is one of the extreme cases which used to be cited as showing the harmful operation of the caucus rule. A minority of Congress succeeds now in controlling the action of the whole body and becomes practically the majority. We do not deny the propriety of the proceeding. The caucus is considered an essential part of the machinery of the organization, and is no doubt necessary to effective discipline. We merely remark that the tyranny of caucus is not now deemed so oppressive upon individuals, and so subver-

sive of personal independence, as it was when the other party enforced it. The caucus, when held, developed something marvellously like inharmony among the harmonious Democracy. The object of postponing the adjournment resolution was to afford time for the passage of that wonderful piece of Democratic statesmanship, Mr. Wood's Tariff Bill. But it turned out that some members of the party are actually in favor of an adjournment, so as to avoid the necessity for voting on, and the danger of passing the bill. Several members expressed an unalterable opposition to it. notwithstanding its being a Democratic measure. Mr. Mills, of Texas, however, was very decided in its favor, and went so far as to say that he was willing to stay in Washington until the Day of Judgment, in order to obtain relief from the present unequal taxation and the passage of a fair revenue law. Precisely what good parpose he proposed to effect by the passage of a tariff, to go into operation after the Judgment Day, he failed to make clear; but his willingness to stay in Washington till that time is not doubted. There are several others equally ready to prolong their stay in Washington so long as there's a dollar in the Treasury and their names are on the pay-roll. Other differences were developed during the discussion. Mr. Willis favored an early adjournment, although he approved the Wood tariff bill, because he thought it wise to adjourn in order to prevent any foolish finannear at hand. Mr. Ewing flared up at once at

difference of a few millions more or less, in hind Mills in the expression of a willingness the permanent issue of greenbacks, being ob- to stay in Washington. He said the people were sake his whole nation has been held accursed viously immaterial. Finally, the bill provides expecting some relief from Congress, and he for one was willing to stay until the Day of Doom unless that relief was obtained. Here are two stay till the Day of Judgment for a tariff, and Ewing to stay till the Day of Doom for finangreenbacks, and the four provisions together cial relief. It is quite likely that both are much more willing to stay than the people are to have them.

One man, Mr. Bridges, of Pennsylvania, gave the caucus a shock by saying that as he believed Congress ought to adjourn as early, if not earlier, than the time fixed in the Senate resolution, he should vote for it. Whereat Mr. Parsons, of Arkansas, told him if he didn't almost at par, and the banks are resuming, or propose to abide by the action of the caucus, the sooner be left the better. Then Bridges for the Secretary of the Treesury to re- retorted sharply, and Parsons apologized. It January 1, he can do so under existing laws. notion-now obsolete-about caucus governto postpone the Senate resolution until May \$300,000,000 outstanding, and it is of no prac- | 15, and yesterday the Democrats in the House

For the second time within a few months der promptly, this new and wise diversion in realize how much mischief is done Senator Conkling has been made the victim the course of trade will result in bringing a by more uncertainty. Their action on of a literary fraud. Once in The Revald, and prosperous season to the newly-opened canals, the tariff question, for example, may yesterday in The World, he was represented and in teaching the railroads a lesson they gain a little or lose a little for the as confiding his opinions on current polities, country, but it is absolutely certain that their on the character and purposes of the Presidelay and hesitation, upon a bill affecting all | deet, on the conduct of the Administration, manner of imports and industries, has cost and on the personal peculiarities and disposithe country many millions. Even more di- tions of various public men, to a newspaper a glastly gray abyss-the Potters Fieldrectly, uncertainty as to the currency cripples reporter armed with pencil and note-book, heaped for ages with the bones of the dead. all business. Renewed discussion in Congress and predestined to put all his remarks into on the money question will cost the country print. In each case the representation was a more than can possibly be saved by the most falsehood. That the Senator has said, at varigid economy in appropriations. Every speech rious times and to various persons, the suband every amendment effered, good or bad, in these fictitions interviews, is probably true; and every vote taken in either House. The that he said all he is reported as saying, is General Taylor, asks Congress to add to it an business of this country does not want to be almost certainly not true, and it is doubtful whether he said anything in the precise language that is put into his mouth. Mr. Conk-

The private sentiments and dinner-table conversations of prominent politicians are of no consequence to the public. In all parties there are distinguished men who disbke their efficial leaders, doubt their sincerity and good sense, and believe that the policy which pre- and indifferent to it. Why? The stocks, the vails in the party councils is infamous and | fee, the invoice of goods to which we give destructive. How many good Democrats curse Mr. Tilden every day of their lives, and denounced him roundly in private talk all the while they were canvassing for his election, gaining for the purchase of an Oregon elector! How many straight Administration Republi-President Grant! Domestic bickerings are to be expected, and as a rule they do no harm so long as they are not conducted in public. What Mr. Coulding may say about Prest-"his chair up to the register in the chilly

We do not suppose for a moment that The Herald and The World were parties to the deception practised upon their readers. It is impossible for any newspaper to protect itself wholly against the irregular operations of a class of literary adventurers who hang on the flanks of journalism; and in these cases the "interviews" were so artfully concocted, and contained so much truth, that the most cautions of editors might be excused for accepting them as real. All professions have their doubtful practitioners, and the newspapers, perhaps, are not more plagued by irresponsible followers than the bar, the medical calling and the church. When the decent journalist, who lives and works like a gentleman, is forced to blush for the disreputable scribbler who earns a few dollars by picking up private conversations, peeping at keyholes, and selling secrets, he may console himself with the recollection that there are mean men in every avocation. The license of the press after all is not so bad as it used to be; and the abuses of the interviewer especially seem to have provoked a reaction against a sort of indecency which a few years ago was almost fashionable. True, this recent Conkling performance shows that there are reporters still who will insignate themselves into a man's dining-room, listen with erect cars to the conversation. dress it up with an abundance of hearsay, conjecture, and sensational language of their own, and then publish it, not only without the consent of the victim but in defiance of his express prohibition. The manufacturer of The World's interview informed Senator Conkling that he had made it and meant to publish it; to which the enator replied: "Your letter greatly surprises me. The conversations were all in confidence. I cannot consent to their violation." And to this the man made the amazing answer that he would not be dictated to! We do not remember many worse cases than this. But the general surprise which follows it shows that journalists who disgrace themselves by a violation of the common decencies of life are happily becoming rare.

THIRTY PIECES OF SILVER.

The great sacrifice made on this day on Calvary, has blotted out in our minds all other events of which it is the anniversary. Vet it is worth while for us to remember that on this same day, ages ago, died the most unfortunate of all human beings, a man on whom fell a fate so unspeakable in its horror, that his memory has come down through time guarded by a strange and terrible silence. It is that Hebrew, that friend and follower of Jesus who gave Him up to death. Men have shown keen interest in dissecting the motives and character of all other moral monsters. They have, apparently, not even curiosity about Judas. Nero and the Borgia had their analysts; even Satan himself is not without his apolo-

become the synonym for treachery. For his for generations.

Yet Judas, like the rest of us, was a baby once upon his mother's knee; a boy with boyuncommonly good stayers. Mills is willing to ish impalses and affections. There is no record of any abnormal development of vice or cruelty in him while he was the daily companion of the Lord and His friends. He had, as far as we can learn, but one besetting sinthe greed for money. He was neither sensualist, murderer, nor brutal-he was a thief. He held the bag as they journeyed, and the fingering of the few poor coins had the effect upon him of that deadly poison, the touch of which kills by paralysis. He was benumbed in heart and soul. He rose up and sat down with the spirit of all good, and he thought only of his bag. He touched every hour the Elder Brother of mankind. He saw the multitudes crowding about Him, moved by a mighty faith: the blind saw, the dying were healed, the dead were brought back from the grave. The whole world stood waiting to know if this were the Saviour for whom it had tarried so many ages; and this poor creature turned his back on it all-to count his money. The man must have known be would die some day. The most vicious of us know that, and struggle madly for a vague chance of existence hereafter. Beside Judas, visible, tangible, stood the Divine Helper-the way to unending life; a word from His lips would have made certain eternity for this His follower. For thirty coins he gave up this chance forever; he put out this light which shone for him and for the world. When the Son of God hung upon the cross, when the earth shook and the sun hid its face, and the dead rose in horror from their graves, this Hebrew began to see the real value of his money. He understood now the misuse he had made of his mean life, and creeping outside of the darkened city over which lay the shadow from Calvary, he put an end to it. Where he has gone no curious eye can follow. Near Jerusalem to this day is shown It seems fitting that the thirty pieces of silver should be thus sunk into eternal decay and corruption.

Now, there is no man living to-day so vicious that his worst enemy would accuse him of a likeness to Judas. And yet, is not the Saviour alive and at work in the streets of New-York this morning, as then in Jerusalem? Who is the Helper now of the lame, the blind, the dying ? Who calls our dead out of the grave to life again? When we go to church this morning, or sit in our own house or office, is not the spirit of all good, of bonor, truth, love, the guide to sure high life beyond death, beside us, close at hand ? The very miracle of the spring, the rain, the sun tell us of His presence. Since we were children, have we not heard His secret voice begging us to come to Him? We are blind and deaf our waking thoughts-what are they but the money which Judas made his god? We, too, carry the bag. We finger the coins greedily. Let God go on with his miracles, et the poor crowd about Him; the bag is our usiness. We, being disciples, see that our Master is being thrust out of the church, out of society, out of literature. We pay Him formal homage in church and go out to barter bonor and honesty for the thirty pieces of silver on which we have set our hopes. Judas also did not forget to kiss the Master before he betrayed Him to his enemies.

The Yele College Junior Exhibition has been the cene of two or three remarkable conscidences. The ate Hon. Henry C. Deming happened to be in attendance upon one several years ago, at which one of the students pronounced an oration which was esteemed by his classmates and instructors to be unusually clever. One of the professors walking home with Mr. Deming, asked him if he not think it an uncommonly effort for a college student. The latter replied that he hardly felt competent to express an opinion, as he was not an unpartial or entirely nation, he informed the professor that the oration was, almost word for word, one that he hadthimself delivered upon a similar occasion some twenty-five or barty years before. The result was that the ambitious famior, who, except for the accident of Mr. Deming's presence in the andience, would have carried off the conors of the occasion, was called up and confronted with the proofs of his plagiarism, and dismissed in disgrace. A similar circumstance occurred at the Junior Exhibition last week. The piece which was by many considered entitled to the first prize but was awarded the second place in merit, was "cribbed" almost bodily from two of the De Forest prize orations of the class of 1869, the author of one of which, who was in the audience, recognized his own production. A comnumeration in The Yale Record on Saturday pointed out the plagiarism, and directed attention to the files of The Yale Literary Magazine containing the originals. Saturday afternoon a young man went away with sadly withered laurels, and the class of '79 was smaller by one. Moral No. 1 .- Don't rib from anything on file in the College Library. Moral No. 2.-It isn't safe to cab at all.

There is no branch of the public business which can endure a greater amount of judicious reforming than the Public Printing, and the long promised bill to regulate this matter seems to contain many wise provisions. But after all there is needed some legislation beyond the mere restricion within certain limits of the number of bills, treaties, laws and reports to be published, and minute directions as to their style of printing and binding. Many of the regular documents could be profitably reduced in size; many might be issued less frequently than they now are issued; many night be distributed unbound, and many more might be dispensed with altogether. Then there should be some established system of distribution, under which the works of real value which are published at the Government Office might be secured by libraries and by persons who know how to appreciate and use them. And would it be amiss for Congress, while regulating the rest of the public printing, to regulate its own Record into a genuine record? A Congress of reformers ought to set before the Departments a shining example of honesty and economy; but when an Honorable Member is confronted by a verbatim report of his "remarks," and begins to expunge, interpolate, and embellish, he not only makes more work and more cost, but he defrauds posterity by transmitting to it an adulterated article of history. If Congress persists in printing what it wishes it had said yesterday, in the place of what it actually did say, it cannot, without something like impudence, insist on accuracy or honesty in the reports of its agents.

Occasional inquiries still reach us as to the best means of sending funds for the relief of the starving in China. Our recommendation is to send all such sums direct to A. A. Low, No. 31 Burling-slip, New-York, through whom they will be promptly transmitted to the points of greatest suffering.

Senator Bruce introduced a bill recently, for the endowment of the Lowery Industrial Academy, at Huntsville, Alabama, an institution designed for the education of colored people. The bill provides for the permanent investment of \$100,000 from the sale of public lands. Mr. Bruce means well, but his bill isn't broad enough. There are a great many towns in our

nestle under the wings of the Lowery Industria! Institute. The bill should be amended so as to give \$100,000 to anybody who thinks he wants an academy for the training of young citizens of a given complexion. Our statesmen should never be afraid of over-producing education.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Sherman's platform beats the President'a. That Tariff Bill acts like a small-pox flag on the

nervous Demoeracy. Early adjournment means a good deal for the

future of the country, but more for the party of fraud reform. There is a good deal of talk in Chicago of sending the Hon E. B. Washburne to Congress from one of the city districts. It would be difficult to send a

The Northern Democratic editor is sure that no partisan capital can be made out of the resumption question. He is right, for the Republican party holds a clean monopoly of the whole of it already.

General Ewing comes in like a belated echo with his flapdoodle about the "bondholders sucking the life out of the country," and the people looking to Congress to put it back. The people will put up a monument in advance to the patriot who will "suck" the wind out of Ewing and this Congress. It is intimated that the studious quiet of Judge David Davis means mischief for other Democratic

Presidential aspirants. He has been the workingman's candidate once, and may tern up at a critical moment close in the embrace of the Nationals. He isn't making much record, but what there is of it is of the same quality as Hendricks's, and possibly a shade better. The latest suggestion about Mr. Blair's fraud bill is that the House Judiciary Committee may decide

upon a report which will damn the bill and make campaign thunder at the same time; that is, may say that the seating of Hayes was a fraud, but that in the interests of peace it is better to take no action. The only campaign thunder in that would be to strengthen Mr. Tilden's claim for a renomina-

The response of the Republican press to the Administration's remarkable discovery of a platform which contained its political views is not especially enthusiastic. The general comment is that what is good in it is old, and what is new in it is irredeemably bad. The lack of any reference to Civil Service reform is recarded as especially significant, and the plank in favor of internal improvements is unani-mously denounced by the Northern journals. No-body believes it is a good platform to carry the Fail clections on, as its predominant characteristic is "serenity," and the party has had its fill of that quality as a political power. The Hon. Samuel Fenton Cary bursts upon the pub-

lie, which has been happy in his long obscurity, with a new idea. He says the fall in the premium on gold shows what a poor opinion people have of it; nobody wants it, and hence its fall in value. Resumption won't give relief, because it won't help anybody pay his debts. What the country wants is a fourfold increase in the greenback circulation. That will revive business and make everybody happy. Mr. Cary sends these original views to The Cincinnal Languiser, and the Editor advises the public to read them, thus recklessly burdening himself with an awful responsibility.

This is an era of Civil Service reform, and yet the members of the House of Representatives did not manifest so much engerness to find a man who could open and shut a door artistically, as to select a beneficiary with an orthodox "claim" upon Democratic charity. The friends of Mr. Doorkeeper Field were not compelled to insist on the services which he had rendered the Khediye and the Mohammedan religion. His loyalty to the Confederate cause alone sufficed to give hun a clear title to the dignities and emoluments of his

Scuator Wallace is convinced that resumption on January 1 is utterly impossible, and that a panic will be almost certain to follow. Within ninety days a majority of the banks would be forced to suspend, and Congress would have to pass measures for their relief. If Mr. Wallace believes this he ought, like the good Democrat he is, to lie low and let the Republican party go to the bow-wows in the inevitable smash. He does discredit to his usual sagacity in thus opposing what he believes will be the surest way of bringing his party into power. Of course he may say that he does it because he cares more for country than party, but noboly will credit that sort of virtue in a Pennsylvania

PERSONAL.

Senator Morrissey's health is steadily improving -he is now able to ride out.

Mr. Goldwin Smith has been elected prestdent of the National Club in Toronto.

The Rev. Edwin Dickinson, one of Miss Anna E. Dickinson's two brothers, is reported to be dving, at Pitteton, Penn.

The monument to Stephen A. Douglas is nearly completed, and will be placed above his gravwithin the next six weeks.

The Rev. Galusha Anderson, president of the University of Chicago (Baptist), thinks the debt of that

stitution will be paid very soon. Mr. Charles Winter, the venerable father of the poet and critic, William Winter, died at his home in oridge, yesterday, after long and weary t

Professor Hjalmar Boyesen, who is about to ecome one of the literary residents of New-York, does not propose to do so as a bachelor; he will shortly be married to a young ludy in this city.

A formal reception was given Mme. Marie Rôze, in Boston, the other evening, and a very handsome little tea-service of silver was presented to her, in behalf of her Boston friends, by Mr. Nathan Apple ton, jr.

It is asserted that an agent of the Administration, who has been observing Custom House affairs in New-Orleans recently, says that General Anderson is a popular man, and that many "Democrats look upon him

Mrs. Burnett has been dramatizing her story of "That Lass o' Lowrie's" for Mrs. J. T. Raymond. The novelist is said to recite poems with good effect, and

has a young son who inherits her capacity in this dir-tion. He is to be trained for the stage, it is reported, Mr. Joseph Jefferson. Secretary Chase used to wear a gold dollar on his watch chain, which he put on when

be issued the first greenback and which he hoped to wear till the greenback was equal to gold in value. He confessed once that he had had seasons of great dis-couragement and had laid away the charm.

Mr. James G. Fields said in a lecture at Boston, the other evening, that twenty-five years ago he had met "George Eliot," then an unknown girl, Marian Evans by name, and gave some reminiscences of their meeting in London. She was the noblest-looking woman, to his thinking, in all England, and had an exquisitely

M. Charles Beslay, the "father of the Commune," died at Newchâtel last month. He was a banker and a hard and practical man of business and yet he had enthusiasm enough to bear arms in a social crushde. As the delegate of the Commune to the Banque e France, he succeeded happily in steering this important National credit institution, through all dangers and storms, into a quiet port. He had a firm persuasion that it was possible to extinguish pauperism, and to secure a really tolerable existence for every human creature in France, and, indeed, in the world. The genuineness and reality of his profe-sion of humanity was acknowledged by the foes as well as the friends of the Communist upheaval. He acquired the respect of the Swiss citizens amongst whom he sojourned, and many who had a horror of his political theories took part in the procession which followed e remains of a man who had played so lively a part in e political conflicts of his generation. To the very last the political conflicts of his generation. To the very last the bright old octogenarian took an eager interest in hearing of any movement in any part of the world which had as its aim the redomption of the masses of the peo-ple from the bondage of ignorance and of hopeless desti-

FLORENCE, April 18 .- The American restlents of this city gave a banquet to General Grant last

GENERAL NOTES.

A reindeer had a stage fright in Chicago last Monday. He is a member of Hooley's company and has been appearing in the snow scene of "The Exiles." On the order of the tyrant, he has drugged across the stage a sledge in which Tatians and Olga are supposed to be whisked off to the Palace of Irkontsk. On this occasion he suddenly shot out of a back door into Clark-st., and turning into Randolph-st., flew by the entrance to the theatre with madness in his eye and newsboys and boot-blacks at his heels. Hooley cast aside his cost, took his silk hat in his hand, struck the trail, sped across the bridge and captured the runaway in a lager beer salous.

Richmond's colored sun-mover resents criticism. One of his colored colleagues in a country church